

# PEKIN ISOLATED; RUSSIA LANDING TROOPS.

Last Telegraph Line Out of the Chinese Capital Cut and Japanese Legation There Burned.

American, British and Japanese Ministers Reported Lining Up Against French and Russian—International Column in Difficulties.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Washington, June 14.—Officials of the State, War and Navy departments consider the situation in China the most perplexing and alarming since the outbreak of the Boxer revolution.

The main features of the situation are: Pekin has been isolated telegraphically by the cutting of the line from Pekin through Manchuria, by which the last dispatches from Minister Conger have reached this country.

The international column is encountering unexpected obstacles and has not arrived at Pekin. Russia has begun to land infantry and marines in China from Port Arthur.

Great Britain is sending post-haste reinforcements of troops with artillery from Hong-Kong. Japan is sending a regiment of mixed troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry, to China.

The significance of these three nations sending heavy reinforcements to China is obvious, they being the three nations which are most interested in making a lodgment in China at this time.

It is admitted that the future reinforcement of the Americans in China must be drawn from the army.

The administration realized long ago, and the cabinet so decided, that the safety of the few marines sent to Pekin would depend on American troops acting with those of other nations.

For this reason, Rear Admiral Kempf, Minister Conger and General MacArthur have been invested with full authority to co-operate as the occasion demands.

**Pekin-Siberian Line Cut.**  
As affecting American interests solely, the most important news received to-day was the news from New York that the line connecting Pekin with the Siberian frontiers was cut. This fact, in connection with the previous destruction of the Pekin-Tientsin telegraph, presented the gravest problem since the inception of the trouble.

Communication was thus lost between the American Legation and the outside world. It was not doubted that Russia immediately on ascertaining that the line was cut instantly ordered thousands of troops from Manchuria to the suburbs of Pekin.

The situation was so grave that Secretary of War Root, who had been informed of the fact, went over to the White House, where he had a conference lasting nearly two hours, with the President. This was taken as indicating that to-day's events had demanded the attention of the army from this end of the line.

Officials, however, declined to say if any special orders had been sent to General MacArthur. The President, however, it is known, has great confidence in Minister Conger, Rear Admiral Kempf and General MacArthur.

The President would prefer that the order to send troops to China would originate with General MacArthur on a condition which would seem to warrant the dispatch of from 500 to 2,000 men to Pekin, to original action by the President, which might in-

volve him politically. The error, if one should be committed, could then be charged up to the diplomatic, naval or military service rather than to the White House.

The concrete happening which will precede the sending of troops to China appears now to be any disaster in Pekin or the forcible stoppage of the body of 2,500 men of the relief commission which are fighting their way to Pekin to safeguard the ministers and citizens of all nations there represented.

It is also conceded that if there should be any dangerous disturbance at Amoy, Swatow, Chin-Kiang or Che-Foo the United States would be obliged to dispatch troops to these places for the sheer lack of force of any other character.

**Russian Landing of Troops.**  
From the international point of view, the most spectacular news feature of the day and the one most pregnant with results was that Russia had landed, according to Rear Admiral Kempf, infantry and artillery in China from Port Arthur. This is the beginning of the Russian occupation unless all diplomatic reasoning is at fault.

The landing of these troops is not to be accounted for by the permission granted by the Dowager Empress for the international forces to proceed to Pekin.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, was at the State Department to-day, where he verified the news that the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin had granted such permission.

After his call, however, the State Department opinion was that the permission referred only to the relief column and that therefore the landing of the hostile Russian forces from Port Arthur was on Russian initiative and for her own particular purposes.

There also is a widespread suspicion here that Russia conceived at the cutting of the land lines from Pekin to the Siberian border, inasmuch as that offense would give her the right to rush her troops through Manchuria to Pekin. This view is sustained by the fact that Great Britain and her presumptive ally, Japan, have also begun to hurry infantry and artillery into China in large numbers.

England, it is assumed, will follow up her dispatches of forces from Hong-Kong with as much of an army as she can spare from India.

Such reinforcements would be necessary for England to make any show at all against Russia, because it is known that the Russian troops landed to-day from Port Arthur are a part of 20,000 recently concentrated there for the very purpose for which they are now being used, and which, as was predicted, would not be needed from the warships and transports until they were ordered into the interior of China.

The exclusive news of The Republic, obtained from the State Department, that the Dowager Empress had ordered her army to abandon the line from Tien-Tsin is being verified daily. Free rein has been given to the Russian troops, and they are reported to be in the rear of Admiral Seymour's relief column.

Credence is given here to the statement that this relief column will be resisted by the Chinese Army at Pekin, behind which will be the Russian allies of China. It is also believed that the American, Japanese and British Ministers at Pekin have each been ordered to evacuate the city.

Such concerns are felt here regarding the fate of the foreign diplomats at Pekin. It is feared that they will be unable to give emphatic expression to the Chinese authorities of the views of the respective Governments until a larger military force arrives.

The harmonious action of the Powers gives satisfaction in present and Government circles, but the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung demands that Germany make common cause with France and Russia in China against England. In order to isolate the latter and to break down her influence.

Bishop Anzer of Shan-Tung said to an interviewer to-day: "The Boxers comprise many of China's highest class, including scholars, mandarins and officials. Their head, or chief, Chan, is a scholar and wishes to become Emperor."

Bishop Anzer does not believe that the present trouble will result in the downfall of the Empire and the division of China.

**MARINES' LINES CUT.**  
Tien-Tsin, June 14.—Railroad communication between this place and Admiral Seymour's international force has been cut three miles beyond Yang-Tsun. Two bridges have been destroyed.

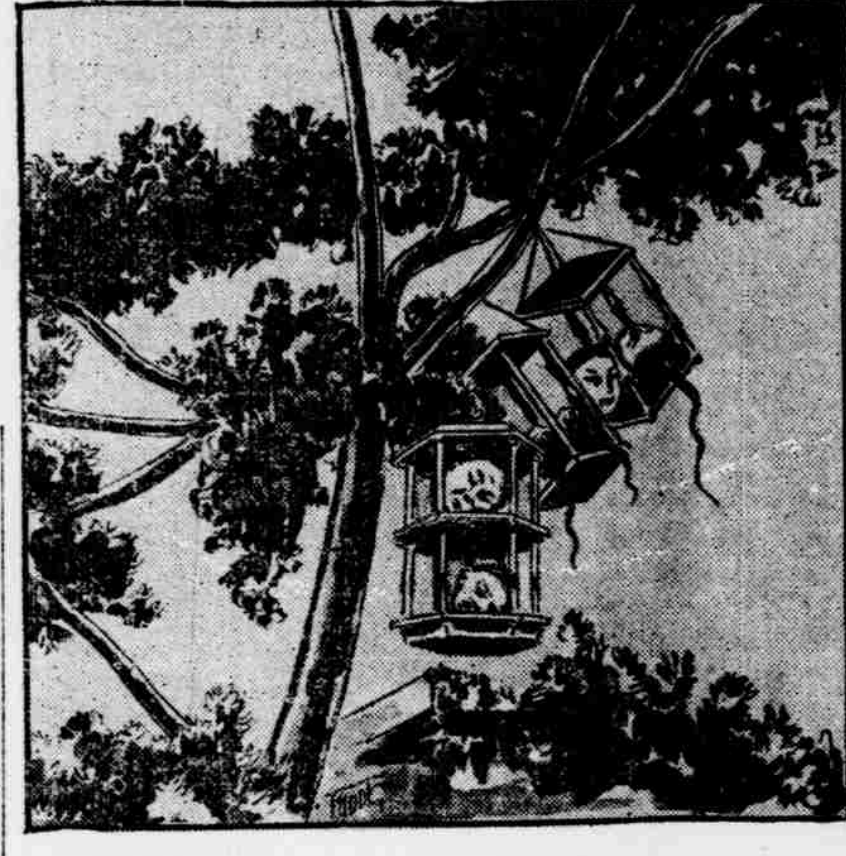
It is rumored here that the Boxers are determined to burn Tien-Tsin station to-night.

Owing to the extensive damage done to the railroad line it is now feared the international troops cannot reach Pekin before Sunday.

The Japanese cruiser Suma has arrived at Taku. It is expected that Admiral Seymour has made Lang-Pang a secondary base.

It is reported that Prince Tuan (the new States of the Chinese Foreign Office) and General Tung Puh Siang have resigned.

Three more Russian warships have arrived at Taku.



Heads of Boxers executed for murdering German missionaries. Hung up as a warning.

Christian missions were utterly demolished. All missionaries are safe.

A Russian troopship passed up the Yang-Tse Wednesday, June 13. It was reported that her troops were to be landed at Hankow, but the Russian officials at Shanghai explain that the transport has merely gone to Hankow to load for Odesa and the troops on board are time-expired men on their way home.

**SHARP LESSON TO CHINA.**  
London, June 14.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the positions of the legations at Pekin are most critical.

According to this dispatch 20,000 Chinese troops are drawn up outside the gates of the city to oppose the relief force, and guns are trained on the American, British and Japanese legations.

The United States gunboats, Yorktown and Castine, left yesterday for Tong-Ku. It has been learned in official quarters

that although it is expected that the Government at Pekin will show no further resistance as soon as it perceives that the Powers are determined the commander of international forces has been instructed to inflict a sharp lesson in the event of any resistance and not to brook any delay in reopening the gates of Pekin if he finds them closed.

**ENGINEERS MASSACRED.**  
London, June 14.—Confirmation has been received of the report of the massacre of one Swiss and two Italian engineers, employed on the Belgian Railroad in North China. The sister of the Swiss engineer was also killed and two other persons are missing.

The rest of the French and Belgian engineers reached Pekin and Tien-Tsin in safety.

The Franco-Belgian company has 300 armed men guarding its main track, which is still open for 100 miles.

## MISSIONARIES MARKED FOR DEATH.

Pekin Besieged by a Rabid Mob of Boxers—Massacres in the Country Districts Have Been Frightful.

(Replication of the dispatch is expressed in full and any paper violating this warning will be prosecuted according to law.)

**SPECIAL BY CABLE.**  
Tien-Tsin, June 14.—Copyright, 1900, by The New York Journal and Advertiser.

Pekin is besieged by a rabid mob, howling for the blood of the foreigners. Legations with their staffs, missionaries with their flocks of native converts, are inside and there is grave anxiety as to their fate.

Marines of the United Powers occupy Tien-Tsin and the Boxers have not yet dared to attack them, but they are in swarms on every hand. Their sympathizers are plentiful inside the city.

The houses of missionaries are being marked with blood by native spies in order that when the Boxers enter they may know where to slay. One man was caught splashing a house with blood and was promptly killed by the marines.

Refugees are arriving constantly. They report that the massacres in the country districts have been terrible.

Three thousand allied troops, under Rear Admiral Seymour, R. N., and Captain McCalla, U. S. N., are nearing Pekin. They have killed 20 Boxers. They were obliged to halt the other side of Yang-Tsun, where the railroad bridge had been destroyed.

The expedition ran into a large party of Boxers tearing up the tracks at Lan-Pang yesterday. A six-pounder threw a shell among them, and they ran away up the line. A mile and a quarter of track has been destroyed.

General Tung Puh Siang is said by one report from Pekin to be preparing vigorously to defend the city against the foreign troops. He has massed 10,000 soldiers at the south gate, and 50,000 more are said to be in the suburbs.

Another report has it that he has resigned and that Prince Tuan, the father of the heir to the throne, who was recently made the head of the Tzuang Li Yamen, has also resigned. This report is not believed here.

Couriers from the American, Russian and Japanese Ministers have arrived, each with an urgent demand for 2,000 troops. They say the soldiers must be sent at once or they will be too late.

The assassination of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation has caused a tremendous sensation, and it, together with the attacks upon other officials of foreign legations, is responsible for the fact that 5,000 foreign troops have been landed.

England has sent from India and men on the way from Hong-Kong.

Admiral Kempf has sent an urgent call to Manila for the men demanded by Minister Conger.

Forty warships are now at Taku, and others are arriving almost hourly.

The Japanese cruiser Suma arrived to-day. Three more Russian warships came in to-day.

W. H. Park, M. D., Soo-Chow, China, North Georgia.  
The Reverend W. B. Burke, Shanghai, China, South Georgia.  
The Reverend J. L. Hendrick, Shanghai, China, Texas.  
The Reverend R. A. Parker, Soo-Chow, China, Western.  
The Reverend E. P. Nance, Shanghai, China, Tennessee.  
The Reverend J. W. Kline, Soo-Chow, China, Little Rock.  
The Reverend H. T. Reed, Shanghai, China, Louisville.  
The Reverend J. A. G. Shipley, Soo-Chow, China, Pacific.  
The Reverend Joseph Whiteside, Soo-Chow, China, North Alabama.  
John D. Trawick, M. D., Soo-Chow, China, Tennessee.

**Southern Presbyterians.**  
At Kashiung:  
The Reverend and Mrs. Hudson, South Carolina.  
W. H. Venable and wife.  
The Reverend and Mrs. J. M. Blaine, North Carolina.  
Miss Elizabeth Talbot, Kentucky.

At Kiang-Yen:  
The Reverend and Mrs. R. A. Hayden, Louisiana.  
The Reverend and Mrs. J. Y. McGinnis, Memphis, Tenn.  
G. C. Worth and wife, North Carolina.

At Kuding:  
The Reverend and Mrs. J. L. Stuart, Kentucky.  
At Sing-Chang:  
The Reverend and Mrs. P. F. Price, South Carolina.

At Su-Chow:  
Miss R. E. Wilson, South Carolina.  
The Reverend and Mrs. H. C. Dubose, South Carolina.  
J. R. Williamson, M. D., and wife, South Carolina.

J. W. Bradley, M. D., and Miss E. McKnight, South Carolina.  
Miss S. E. Fleming, Georgia.  
Miss Adelle Sloan, Missouri.  
Mrs. M. P. McCormick, South Carolina.

At Hang-Chow:  
The Reverend W. Painter, Virginia.  
Miss Ellen Emerson, Miss M. S. Matthews, Miss E. C. Davidson, Virginia.  
The Reverend and Mrs. C. N. Caldwell, Kentucky.

At Su-Chow:  
Miss Venie J. Lee, M. D., West Virginia.  
At Chin-Kia:  
The Reverend and Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge.  
The Reverend and the Reverend Mrs. A. Sydenhasticker.

The Reverend and Mrs. James E. Bear.  
At Chu-Chow-Foo:  
The Reverend and Mrs. M. B. Grier, South Carolina.  
L. L. Moore and wife, North Carolina.

At Su-Chow:  
The Reverend C. B. Patterson and wife.  
The Reverend and Mrs. W. F. Junkin, Virginia.  
Charles S. Ferrill and wife, West Virginia.

At Tang-Kia-Fu:  
The Reverend Doctor and Mrs. H. M. Woods.  
The Reverend and Mrs. J. R. Graham, Jr., Virginia.  
The Reverend A. D. Rice, Texas.

At Whai-An-Fu:  
James B. Woods, M. D., and wife, Virginia.  
**Southern Baptists.**  
At Canton:  
R. H. Graves.  
Mrs. Graves.  
Mrs. Simmons.  
Thomas McCoy.  
Mrs. McCoy.  
Mrs. Green.

At Canton:  
Miss Anna M. Green.  
Miss Lula F. Whilden.  
Miss C. J. White.  
R. E. Chambers.  
Mrs. Chambers.  
S. T. Williams.  
Miss Annie J. Kennon.

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Blue Serge and all other characters of fabrics for summer wear.

Armheim The Tailor, Broadway and Pine Street.

At Shih-Hang Post Office, Canton:  
Miss H. F. North.  
At Wu-Chow:  
Miss Mollie McMin.  
At Tung-Chow, Shan-Tung Province:  
J. B. Hartwell.  
Mrs. Hartwell.  
Miss Annie B. Hartwell.  
Miss Lottie Moot.  
J. C. Owen.  
Miss Mattie Dutton.  
At Hwang-Hien, via Che-Foo:  
C. W. Pruitt.  
Peyton Stephens.  
Miss Emma B. Thompson.  
At Ping-Tu, Shang-Tung, via Kiao-Chau:  
W. H. Sears.  
Mrs. Sears, Clarksville, Tenn.  
J. W. Lowe.  
Mrs. Lowe.  
At Shanghai:  
E. F. Tatum.  
Mrs. Tatum.  
P. T. Bryan.  
Mrs. Bryan.  
Miss Willie Kelly.  
Miss Lottie W. Price.  
At Su-Chow:  
T. C. Britton.  
Mrs. Britton.  
At Chin-Kiang:  
W. W. Lawton.  
Miss Julia K. Mackenzie.  
Miss Alice Parker.  
W. E. Crocker.  
Mrs. Crocker.  
At Yang-Chow:  
L. W. Pierce.  
Mrs. Pierce.

Episcopal.

At Shanghai:  
The Right Reverend Frederick Rogers.  
Graves, D. D.  
F. L. Hawks-Pott.  
J. A. Ingle.  
J. L. Reese.  
H. W. Bone.  
S. E. Smiley.  
Miss S. L. Dodson.  
Miss A. B. Richmond.  
E. H. Thompson.  
C. S. F. Lincoln.  
J. L. Woodward.  
Doctor Mary Gates.  
Miss L. Ellis Crumbr.  
Mrs. F. R. Graves.  
In Kiang-Su Province:  
The Reverend F. L. H. Pott.  
The Reverend T. H. Tai.  
The Reverend J. L. Reese.  
C. S. Wha.  
C. C. Wu.  
S. L. Ku.  
J. C. Chang.  
In Kiang-Ding District:  
G. F. Moshe.  
Y. T. Cho.  
K. Y. Tang.  
C. K. Li.  
At Hong-Kow:  
T. L. Wu.  
Y. Shih.  
At Kiang-Woo:  
H. N. Woo.  
T. M. Chang.  
At Wu-Hu:  
F. S. Lund.  
Y. L. Li.  
At Ngan-King:  
C. F. Lindstrom.  
S. H. Yang.  
At Shanghai:  
S. C. Partridge.  
L. B. Ridgely.  
Y. T. Lin.  
Robert E. Wood.  
S. H. Littlell.  
C. H. Hu.  
S. C. Hwang.  
At Han-Kow:  
D. T. Huntington.  
R. H. Root.  
S. L. Wang.  
M. K. Hwang.  
T. C. Nieh.  
T. S. Yu.  
At Sha-Si City:  
W. P. Kivel.  
T. K. Hu.  
At Ichang City:  
H. C. Collins, M. D.  
T. M. Chang.  
Other clergymen:  
B. L. Ansell.  
J. A. Engle.  
A. F. McCrear.  
A. N. Sherman.

Norman, who was subsequently murdered. "Sir Claude MacDonald continued until June 5 to urgently impress the Tzuang Li Yamen with the necessity for taking instant and effective steps to punish the murderers and restore order, informing them that her Majesty's Government held the Chinese Government responsible for the criminal apathy which had brought about this disgraceful state of affairs.

"These remonstrances having no effect, and the situation both at Pekin and in its neighborhood becoming more threatening, her Majesty's Government, on June 6, telegraphed instructions to Sir Claude MacDonald and Admiral Seymour to take, in concert with the other Powers, any steps in their discretion, which left unfettered, they might consider advisable for the protection of the foreign legations at Pekin and British subjects there, at Tien-Tsin or in the neighborhood.

"Sir Claude MacDonald, after a conference with the Russian representative at Pekin, was empowered to support any Chinese authority capable of maintaining law and order, or any measures to this end, the Russian Minister being similarly authorized.

**Decided to Land Large Forces.**  
"In consequence of further depredations of the Boxers, Admiral Seymour called up three more ships, and June 8, after consultation with the foreign commanders, decided to land a force and march on Pekin.

"On June 10 he marched with 1,053 men, of which 60 were British. This force has since been increased to 2,000 men, containing detachments from the ships of seven of the Powers. The Admiral had advanced thirty miles June 11, when he encountered the 'Boxers' and killed thirty-five of them.

"The railway was much broken up and only three miles were covered in the next twenty-four hours.

"About 500 troops are being embarked at Hong-Kong and the Terrible is going to Taku. The Russians are landing an additional detachment of 1,700 men.

"Sir Claude MacDonald reported June 11 that disorders were occurring at Pekin.

"Nine British and twenty-five foreign ships are now at Taku, and complete cord prevails among the Powers in regard to the action taken by Admiral Seymour."

Mr. Broderick concluded with denying that he had the least intention of implying that Great Britain had any closer agreement with Russia than with any of the other Powers.

**YANG-TSE VALLEY CRISIS.**

**Danger Threatens Americans, Who Appeal for Protection.**

Washington, June 14.—John Ford, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, to-day received the following cablegram from the Shanghai branch of the association:

"Shanghai, June 13.—Grave danger threatens Americans in Yang-Tse Valley. Urgently advise immediate gunboat protection. 'AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.'

On the 7th inst. the following cablegram was received by the association from its Shanghai branch:

"American lives and interests in North China are seriously imperilled. Urges Government to act promptly and vigorously with adequate force."

The association, using these two cablegrams as a basis, is circulating a petition for signatures addressed to the President, asking that this Government take energetic steps to protect Americans living and interested in China; also that the United States act in concert with the other Powers in this emergency.

**RUSSIA SENDING SOLDIERS.**

**Kempf Says They Are Coming From Port Arthur.**

Washington, June 14.—The following cablegram has been received from Admiral Kempf:

"Tong-Ku (Taku), June 13.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Twenty-five hundred men are on the road to Pekin for the relief of the legations; 100 are Americans; English and Russians in large majority; all nations here represented. The Viceroy at Tien-Tsin gave permission to go there; railroads being repaired as force advances. Russians now sending soldiers from Port Arthur, with artillery. 'KEMPF.'

**TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.**

**Chinese Murderer Slowly Stoned to Death in a Cage.**

London, June 13.—A Shanghai dispatch dated yesterday says:

"A Chinese laden with arms and ammunition cleared from Shanghai to-day bound for Tien-Tsin.

"A notorious murderer, who was delivered by the municipality of Shanghai to the Chinese authorities, is being slowly stoned to death in a cage. Thousands of spectators watch his agonies daily.

**DAY OF PRAYER.**

**Christians Will Pray for Safety of Missionaries.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, June 14.—In view of the peril to which missionaries in Northern China are exposed on account of the uprising of the Boxers, next Wednesday has been chosen as a day of prayer for their safety.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has sent requests to pastors throughout the United States that the midweek services be devoted to prayers for the missionaries. Arrangements have been made for similar meetings in London on that day and it is hoped that all the churches of the Christian world, without regard to denomination, will join in this movement.

The boards of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches received letters yesterday from John W. Crider, the third Assistant Secretary of State, which said in part: "I have to say that the situation in China

appears to be very serious, but Minister Conger is doing all in his power for the protection of American citizens in that country and the authorities there have promised to protect them. No case of violence to an American missionary has yet been reported to the department."

**SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT.**  
International Column Meets Mohammedan Troops.

London, June 13.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Tien-Tsin, via Shanghai, June 14:

"A serious engagement has occurred between the international column and the Mohammedan troops of General Tung Puh Siang, near Pekin."

Byron Brennan, British Consul at Shanghai, who is now in London, says that these Mohammedan troops are armed with machine guns and repeating rifles.

An incident has already occurred, involving the British and French at Tien-Tsin, which nearly ended in violence. A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated yesterday, says:

"For some days the French and Russian authorities have been jealous because of the supposed facilities given to the British authorities by the British employees of the China railways. Yesterday some French marines attempted to take charge of an engine required at the front. locomotive Inspector Weir refused to give up the engine, and a Frenchman attempted to bayonet him. Weir caught the muzzle of the rifle, and the bayonet passed over his shoulder. For a moment serious trouble between the British and French was imminent, but the prompt action of the British consular and naval officers, backed by the American Consul and the railway officials, prevented a collision. Conciliatory expressions were exchanged. The French Consul withdrew his opposition and the British remained in charge of the engine as before."

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**CHINESE TROOPS MAY ATTACK MARINES.**  
Tien-Tsin, June 14.—The Russians have landed four eight-centimeter guns. These, with the 1,700 men, will start on the march for Pekin to-morrow.

A train fitted with searchlights patrols the line between Tien-Tsin and Taku.

The opinion is growing that the impending attack by the American international column near the capital, probably at Feng-Tai.

General Tung Puh Siang is in front of the line, and the rear of the guards.

Ten thousand foreign-trained troops are still at Shanghai.

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**DECLINE IN TRADE.**

**Demand in China Affected by Boxer Uprising.**

Cincinnati, June 14.—The Enquirer to-morrow will say:

"Cincinnati furnishes for export to China a large portion of the goods that form such a large article of commerce between this country and the Celestial Empire. It is but natural that there should be a large falling off in the demand for this root, and where the exports to China run up to nearly \$20,000 a year, there is now being shipped for that country scarcely anything. The firm that does a large business in this line, in speaking of the matter, said that the entire production in the better qualities finds its market in North China in the district now affected by the Boxer uprising."

**The Strike Is Not Over.**  
But unrested not walk. Send the summer at Clifton Terrace, Rieh, Chattanooga or Alton. Cool summer resorts, one hour's ride from St. Louis. Suburban trains from Union Depot, Washington avenue and North Market street, via Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, leave daily. Telephone, Main 252.

**JOHN F. CARROLL DEPOSED.**  
Tammany Ridding Itself of Holders of Trust Stock.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, June 14.—John F. Carroll was deposed to-day from the deputy leadership of Tammany Hall. He was succeeded, as Mr. Croker's representative, by Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader's closest personal friend.

Tammany is making ready to cast out the trust stock-laden men within its camp.

Mr. Croker calls for some Saturday, unless his plans change. He has determined to put New York in line with the National Democratic party in his stead.

The newspaper men were told that a cable dispatch from the leader was expected to-morrow afternoon that would contain definite information regarding the Tammany Hall this evening for his home, Mr. Delmour said:

"I will be on duty again at Tammany Hall at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

Mr. Carroll was seen at the Democratic Club, where he called for some Saturday, lost his place as deputy leader, he grew pale and extremely nervous. He kept his mouth closed and walked to and fro, evidently deeply troubled. Finally, he said: "I will say nothing at all," and walked away.

**REMEDY EFFICACIOUS.**

**Corporation to Amend Its Charter to Meet Law.**

Columbus, O., June 14.—The American Bridge Company, which was refused a license to do business in Ohio because of a clause in the articles of incorporation that gave it authority to deal in the stocks of other corporations, has agreed to amend its charter so that the objectionable clause will be eliminated and that a new application will be filed.

**CASTORIA** For Infants and Children. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought